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SPA Appeals for Inter-Parliamentary Action to Prevent Nuclear War

(See full text on page 2)

The Parliament of the DPRK called upon its counterparts throughout the world to help prevent nuclear war in Korea. In its June 23 appeal, the Supreme People's Assembly called for inter-parliamentary support to the withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea and the restoration of democracy there, a major step toward Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

The letter addressed to the parliaments of all the countries described the removal of the threat of war from Korea and the preservation of lasting peace there as a matter of vital concern to world peace.

The DPRK Parliament recalled that the Korean War broke out in the 50's, the Pueblo and EC-121 incidents in the 60's and the Poplar Tree Incident in the 70's. It reminded the foreign counterparts of the presence of nuclear weapons in south Korea at least 1,000 times as destructive as a Hiroshima-type A-bomb. A new round of conflict in Korea would dwarf the last war and quickly escalate into a global warfare, nuclear holocaust to the whole of mankind, it added.

As evidences to support its argument, the letter at first cited the absence of a durable peace framework after the Korean War. According to tabulations by Pyongyang, the Americans and the south Koreans have committed a total of 295,700 odd violations of the truce accord till today from the ceasefire. Last year alone, the military provocations totalled 23,900 in violation of the ceasefire agreement.

The DPRK called particular attention to the frantic arms buildup in south Korea and the draconic crackdown on the democratic dissidents: a series of joint American-south Korean war games and the Kwangju massacre.

The latest appeal was issued on the occasion of the June 25 July 27 anti-American international joint action month.

Non-Aligned Envoys Discuss Korea at New York

An ambassadorial meeting of non-aligned countries was held at the U.N. headquarters on June 19. The Algerian delegate made a report on the south Korean situation at the meeting.

Pointing out that under such situation the Foreign Minister of the DPRK sent a letter to the foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries, the Algerian delegate said:

The United States must refrain from stepping up the arms buildup in and around south Korea, aggravating the situation and encouraging the south Korean military to the suppression of the people and withdraw from south Korea and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

The south Korean authorities must stop at once their brutal murder and suppression and violations of human rights and immediately set free the arrested and imprisoned politicians and students.

The non-aligned movement is under obligation to oppose jointly all forms of use of arms and threats of arms against its member nations and takes it as a principle to oppose all forms of interference.

Recalling that the summit conferences and foreign ministers' conferences of non-aligned countries repeatedly called for denouncing violations of human rights, he said that the non-aligned movement has a fine tradition in expressing solidarity with the struggle of the people against fascist rule and for democracy and justice. The delegate of the DPRK spoke at the meeting.

He spoke about the struggle of the south Korean students and people, especially about the struggle of the Kwangju citizens, and exposed, citing data, the sanguinary suppression and brutal massacre of them by the military junta.

He said that in connection with the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy the United States was reinforcing its armed forces in south Korea, aggravating the situation and encouraging the military junta to the suppression of the people. This, he pointed out, was an interference in other's internal affairs and a military threat to the DPRK.

He demanded that the United States stop such interference and immediately withdraw from south Korea.

The meeting approved the appraisal of the south Korean situation by the delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It adopted a resolution on the south Korean question.

(KCNA)

Over 100,000 Pyongyang-ites Mark 30th Anniv. of Zero-Day of Korean War

A Pyongyang mass rally was held on June 25 afternoon at the Kim Il Sung Square on "June 25, Day of Struggle against U.S. Imperialism."

Working people, youth and students thronged to the meeting place through main streets, shouting slogans denouncing the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. and the south Korean military junta against the northern half of the Republic and their sanguinary, murderous atrocities against the south Korean students and people.

The square was packed to overflowing with 100,000 people.

Present at the mass rally were Pak Sung Chul, Li Jong Ok, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, O Baek Ryong, Kim Jung Rin, Kim Yong Nam and other leading personnel.

Also present were delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and home-visiting groups of Koreans from Japan, diplomatic envoys of various countries and military attaches of foreign embassies and foreign guests.

An appeal to the south Korean people was adopted at the rally.

Korea Focus

New Flameup

The south Korean counter-espionage command announced June 21 that at 5:40 AM the same day "a northern armed spy ship" was sunk west of Tanchon of South Chungchong Province and eight killed (later corrected as nine killed) and one captured.

The Tonkin Gulf incident was framed by the Americans to justify a full-scale U.S. military intervention in Vietnam. This frameup was later brought to light from inside.

It was also true of the Korean War. Joyce and Gabriel Kolko in their joint work *The Limits of Power: The World and United States Foreign Policy, 1945-54* noted:

"The north Koreans attacked after the opening of the monsoon season. It was raining at the time and almost certain to continue, and their relatively superior air power and tank force were seriously immobilized from the outset.

"An offensive against all of south Korea, to have been quick and completed before America could land its troops, would have required a total mobilization of all north Korea's army—about half was thrown into the attack.

"...the fact was that south Korea was beginning to disintegrate internally, and Washington harbored profound doubts about it.

"For south Korea during the first months of 1950 was in a stage of internal and economic and political decay unprecedented in Rhee's years of misrule.

"...probably a majority (newly elected National Assemblymen) desired cautious unification negotiations with the north Koreans."

Despite the fact that not only circumstantial evidences but also specific evidences such as statements by Gen. MacArthur and other officials concerned admitting the south Koreans having provoked the war, not a few people still believe that the war began in Korea in 1950 as a result of the north Korean attack.

Those days, as Japan was under the occupation by American forces, there was no access to military reports except for those briefings unilaterally given by the American army authorities. The floods of American aid goods in the wake of the end of the last world war generated a sort of worship for the things American, a factor which induced many to swallow what the Americans said regarding the Korean War.

CLUMSY FARCE

The so-called "infiltrations from the north" as announced by Pak Jung Hi and Chon Du Hwan are all of similar nature.

The latest June 21 "spy ship incident" is definitely a new frameup. According to official announcements from Seoul, the spy ship was spotted at first 5:55 PM, at a time when the sun was still high in the sky, and the scene seven miles northwest of Taechon near the mouth of the Chonsu Bay, some 120 miles from the Military Demarcation Line. The two island groups must be passed by in order to reach the scene from the north: one island group comprise Anmyon Island, Wonsan Island and Chon Island and another two groups Kappyol Islands near the Taean Peninsula. To avoid suspicion, the supposed spy ship of 6-7 tons must have cruised at a slow speed of around 10 knots to reach the scene. Was the south Korean naval and air defense network too vulnerable to such easy penetration?

Most silly was the allegation that northerners sent 12 MIG-21's and five warships to the scene in order to protect that spy ship. As for air defense, the American forces in south Korea maintain round-the-clock air watch using the most advance radar facilities. Did the American radar fail to detect a combat enemy air force flight flying down south in daylight hours visibility was still good? The flight 120 miles deep into south Korean airspace must be a serious intrusion which warranted an instant scrambling of American warplanes. And how could MIG-21's of supersonic speed and warships of dozens of knots arrive at the scene at the same time? Accounts of the 11-hour battle were poorly-produced.

Pyongyang Questions Seoul's Reunion Stand As 9th N-S Contact Held

The ninth contact between the working-level delegates to arrange a contact of the Premiers of the north and the south was held in the portion of the south side of Panmunjom on June 24.

Deputy chief delegate of the north side Rim Chun Gil said that no progress could be expected in the contact without the removal of the actual obstacles lying before the contact of working-level delegates. He put forward the following demands:

The "emergency martial law" the south side proclaimed, connecting things with us, should be lifted and the military rule be repealed;

A stop should be put to the fascist act of murdering those demanding democracy and peaceful reunification of the country, connecting them with us;

All the students and people and democratic figures it has arrested, connecting them with us, should be immediately released.

It is the consistent basic stand of the DPRK to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country through dialogue.

To achieve the peaceful reunification of the country through dialogue, it is imperative first of all to have a correct stand and stance on the dialogue. In other words, the dialogue must be approached from the truly patriotic stand and position of preventing division and realizing reunification.

The Chon Du Hwan group connects things with the DPRK in proclaiming "emergency martial law," in establishing a military administration, in barbarously suppressing the people and in arresting and detaining patriots and students.

In south Korea today the anti-communist din speaking ill of the north side and fanning up distrust in and confrontation with Pyongyang is being kicked up more viciously than ever before and this has rendered an atmosphere more serious and tense than at the time of the "yusin" rule.

It is clear to everyone that the meeting of working-level delegates of the two sides cannot make smooth progress under such situation.

Colombo Int'l Meet Supports Reunion

The International Conference for Independence, Solidarity and Security which was held in Colombo on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Bandung Conference discussed "recent developments in south Korea and on strengthening solidarity with the Korean people for national reunification" as a separate agenda item.

At the conference Nouri Abdel Razzak, acting Secretary General of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, delivered a report presented by the Permanent Secretariat of the AAPSO.

Referring to the Korean question, he said:

In Korea imperialist manoeuvres are still active to create "two Koreas" by perpetuating the division of Korea. U.S. "military aid" is largely increased for the modernization of the south Korean army and the reinforcement of its armed forces and speeding up their war preparations.

AAPSO strongly maintains that the reunification of Korea should be realized in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification presented by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and thoroughly rejects all the attempts to create "two Koreas" such as the "theory of cross recognition," the "theory of simultaneous admission to the United Nations" and the "theory of balance of strength" aimed at dividing Korea into two forever.

Letter of SPA to World Parliaments

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 23 sent a letter to the parliaments of all countries of the world on the occasion of the June 25-July 27month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Follows the full text of the letter: (Subtitles are ours.... Ed.)

☆ ☆

Korea Closer to War

Parliamentarians of all lands,

The Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that the removal of the danger of war and the preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea are one of the important matters inseparable from the cause of world peace and, proceeding from a lofty desire to achieve the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea at the earliest possible date and contribute a share to the cause of universal peace, has the honour of addressing this letter to the parliaments of all countries in the world.

It is 30 years now since a war broke out in Korea on June 25, 1950, plunging the Korean people and the peoples of the world into a terrible disaster and uneasiness.

A grave situation arousing a deep concern among the world's people is now created again in Korea once swept by the scourge of a sanguinary war which had destroyed and reduced everything to heaps of cinders.

The danger of a new war is approaching every moment in our country today due to the reckless war rackets and frenzied fascist terrorism of the United States and the south Korean rabid military fascists instigated by the former.

When the gunfire ceased in Korea, the peaceloving honest-minded people the world over, all beside themselves with joy, sincerely hoped to see an everlasting peace and stability reign over the beautiful land of Korea.

However, the peace desired so ardently by the world's people has not come to our country as yet and our people are not out of the constant danger of war whose outbreak hangs by a hair.

In retrospect, a severe war broke out in the 1950's; "Pueblo" and "EC-121" incidents occurred in the 1960's creating a dangerous situation which might trigger off another war; and the "Panmunjom incident" took place in the 1970's, bringing the situation to the brink of war.

Under the present situation it is hard to say that such perilous incidents would not happen again some day.

The situation in our country is now extremely tense so that the world's people liken our country to a time bombs which might explode any moment.

The United States and the south Korean authorities are zealously stepping up preparations to unleash another war in our country, while obstinately manoeuvring to create "two Koreas."

To achieve their aim, they subordinate everything to the execution of their war policy and are mobilising all human and material resources in their war preparations.

And they have long since systematically increased their military personnel as well as up-to-date weapons of mass destruction and operational equipment.

In recent years the armed forces of south Korea have been beefed up more rapidly.

The United States has augmented arms and equipment much more than before both in quantity and quality under the pretext of taking what is called "compensatory" measures to offset the pullout of its troops without so much as withdrawing them from south Korea.

Still more serious is the fact that the U.S. is even preparing to ignite a nuclear war in Korea.

The United States and the south Korean authorities have deployed a stupendous amount of nuclear weapons in south Korea which are 1,000 times more powerful than the atomic bombs dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, during World War Two.

It may need not recount what grave consequences this would entail.

Now the United States and the south Korean authorities that have stockpiled quantities of military equipment including nuclear weapons are ceaselessly staging war exercises taking us as the target of their attack for the purpose of perfecting their war preparations through the examination of their war capacity and readiness.

This year alone, the United States and south Korea conducted provocative military exercises such as "Magex-80", "Shield-80", "Victorious Operation" and "Eagle Operation" and, in its wake, some time ago staged the "South Korea-U.S. Joint Military Exercise" codenamed "Team Spirit-80" largest in scale after the war through the mobilization of huge armed forces 160,000 strong.

Along with this, the United States and the south Korean authorities go on perpetrating acts of military provocation against us in contravention of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

According to the data collected, the military provocations committed by the south Korean army and the U.S. troops against us in the air, on the ground and at sea in violation of the Armistice Agreement so far since the ceasefire run into more than 295,700 cases, counting only those against which we officially protested at the Military Armistice Commission.

In the last one year alone, cases of violations of the Armistice Agreement committed against us exceeded 23,900.

Kwangju Bloodbath Ominous Sign

Specifically, these days the hawkish military fascists of south Korea are planning to have Seoul citizens dispersed and evacuated as a link of their war preparations.

This serves to show graphically to what extent the present south Korean rulers have gone in their foolhardy scheme to start a new war.

Of late the United States and the south Korean authorities are intensifying the fascist crackdown on the people as never before to back up their pushed-on preparations for another war.

Chon Du Hwan who seized real power after removing his opponents in south Korea has put everything on a military system and set out to enforce a harsh military fascist rule with the U.S. support.

At present a stringent "emergency martial law" is in force throughout south Korea which is swept by a whirlpool of suppression against the students and people of all other strata who stood in the van of the struggle for democracy.

All political activities are forbidden, basic human rights on speech, the press, assembly, etc. sealed up and universities and colleges closed down, and sanctuaries of learning are occupied by heavily-armed troops.

Tanks and armoured vehicles rumble through the streets of towns and villages without letup, threatening peaceable inhabitants, and soldiers in perfect battle trim rummage every house, nab guiltless people right and left and punish them even without trial.

Especially, the south Korean military fascists activated tens of thousands of army effectives plus planes, tanks, armoured cars and guns in a bid to quell the popular resistance which broke out in Kwangju.

The paratroopers of the south Korean army groomed with ferocity and cruelty perpetrated diabolical atrocities of murder in that city—they shot peaceable demonstrators to death with artillery pieces and machine guns, drove tanks and armoured vehicles over them, slashed them with bayonets and swords, hanged them on trees and stripped women naked and killed them, cutting off their breasts with daggers.

Search, arrest, imprisonment and murder continue everywhere in south Korea even today.

In south Korea human dignity and all things beautiful are now mercilessly trampled down and minor democratic elements are also subjected to brutal repression.

South Korea is virtually under dark military rule.

We cannot but mention the fact that the United States is also involved in human butchery in south Korea.

The south Korean troops having participated in the massacre in south Korea are the ones who are under the supervision and control of the U.S. forces commander in south Korea and who were mobilized in the "South Korea-U.S. Joint Operation" exercises conducted under his direct command not long ago.

They were hurled into quelling the riot with the approval of the U.S. forces commander. They applied to the suppression of people the methods of war as they had learnt through the "South Korea-U.S. Joint Operation" exercises.

Such a military outrage in south Korea today has aggravated the situation of our country to the extreme and is further thickening the dark clouds of war fraught with even the danger of nuclear war.

Inter-Parliamentary Support

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will be beyond comparison with the Korean war in the 50's.

The war will expand rapidly on a world scale, growing far beyond the bounds of Korea and mankind will suffer the scourge of world war.

Preventing war danger and achieving a durable peace in Korea is an urgent task of the entire Korean people and the common cause of the peace-lovers the world over.

Through the experience gained in the past 3-year war our people deeply realised the danger of war and the pricelessness of peace.

Conscious of our heavy responsibility for the country and people, we will exert every possible effort for a durable peace in Korea.

Achieving Korea's reunification is the only way for preventing war and ensuring a lasting peace in Korea.

History shows that division is a factor which causes distrust and confrontation and creates uneasiness and tension between the north and south of Korea and eventually brings about a war.

We hold that Korea's reunification question should be settled independently, without any outside interference and by peaceful means, not by means of war.

We consider that national reunification should be attained on the basis of the great unity of the whole nation, transcending the differences in social system and idea.

In order to achieve Korea's reunification independently and peacefully on the principle of great national unity, outside interference in Korea should be removed before anything else.

A durable peace and peaceful reunification cannot be achieved in Korea nor can hear national sovereignty be realised, so long as foreign military bases and troops exist in south Korea.

U.S. troops must pull out of south Korea, taking along all their nuclear and other lethal weapons and their operational equipment and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves.

Along with this, the democratisation of south Korean society must be realised.

Today in south Korea people are arrested, imprisoned and killed when they only call for freedom and democracy and talk about the country's peaceful reunification. Under such a terror-ridden atmosphere, national reunification can hardly be thinkable.

To achieve Korea's reunification, democracy should be put in force so that all people can freely express their view and standpoints on the national reunification problem and choose a social system they themselves desire.

For this the "yusin" fascist system and the "emergency martial law" trampling down the democratic freedom and the rights of the south Korean people should be abolished, the unreasonably arrested and detained democrats and student youth be set free at once and the democratisation of south Korean society be materialised.

Further, there is the need of taking a practical measure for converting unstable ceasefire to a durable peace in order to prevent war and maintain and consolidate peace in Korea.

In other words, the armistice agreement must be replaced by a peace agreement.

As we have already proposed, if a peace agreement is concluded between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States and the present Armistice Agreement is replaced by this agreement, and agreement whose keynote is—taking a pledge not to invade the other side, removing the danger of armed conflict, discontinuing U.S. intervention in the Korean internal affairs, stopping arms buildup and arms race by both sides, withdrawing from south Korea all foreign troops under the emblem of the "U.N. forces," preventing Korea's conversion into any foreign military base following the foreign troop pullout, etc.—the root cause of war in Korea will be eradicated and the military confrontation be ended and the tensions between the north and south of Korea be relaxed substantially.

It will not only create a favorable condition for a durable peace in Korea and the independent and peaceful solution of the Korean question but also make a contribution to ensuring peace and security of the world.

Parliamentarians of all countries,

Removing war danger in Korea and achieving her peaceful reunification is an urgent demand of the times that brooks no further delay.

We consider that the world cannot be indifferent to the facts that not a durable peace but a war danger is growing in Korea as days go by and that our people suffer from national division for more than 30 years due to the outside forces.

We appeal to the members of parliament of all countries to make concerted efforts with us in order to prevent war flames from flaring up again in Korea, the flames which will lead the world to the scourge of war, and to bring to realization Korea's reunification as early as possible, the reunification so much desired by the Korean people.

We hope that the governments and parliaments of all countries will express support to our righteous cause for the country's independent and peaceful reunification and put pressure in various ways on the foreign troops hampering peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification so that they may be withdrawn from south Korea.

Korea's reunification will be further accelerated when a dynamic solidarity movement supporting Korea's independent and peaceful reunification is conducted all over the world.

Holding in check fascist terrorism now going on in south Korea is an urgent task of the people of all countries who love justice and value human dignity.

We believe that the governments and parliaments of all countries will scathingly condemn the south Korean military fascists for their inhuman acts of butchery and express support to and solidarity with the righteous struggle of the south Korean people for freedom and democracy.

Convinced that our letter will call forth a due response of the parliaments of all countries, we pay our high regards. **(KCNA)**

1st Half-Year Plans Fulfilled at Many Units

First half-year targets have been hit by many workers at various domains of the national economy in the DPRK, according to KCNA reports.

Plans were carried out more than ten days ahead of schedule by the ministries of local industry and textile industry, the people's service commission and the ministries of communications and natural resources development.

The South Hamgyong Provincial General Bureau of Local Industry finished the first half-year assignments, set 24 percent higher than last year's, nearly one month ahead of schedule. In the period of the fulfilment of its assignments the general bureau introduced more than 900 technical innovation proposals and further modernized the equipment. The output value per employee went ten percent above the plan and the production cost dropped three percent.

The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, a leading iron and steel production base of the country, overfulfilled the first half-year plan, set higher than last year's as of June 22. In this period the furnace shop chalked up the highest record in the production of pig iron since the commissioning of the works.

Workers of coal mines overfulfilled their first half-year plan and April plan. In May, they also surpassed the monthly plan by 29 percent in earth scraping and by 11 percent in coal production.

The Ryongun Mine completed its plan for the first half-year, over 50 percent greater than that of the same period of last year as of May 26.

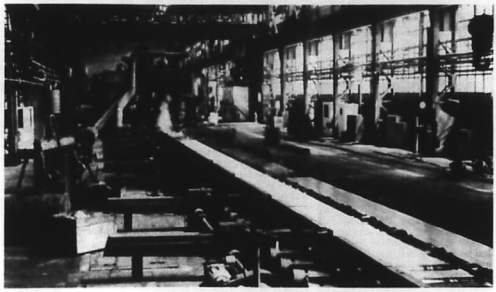
The first half-year targets were overshot by many units of the mining industry including the Kangso and Ungok coal mines, the Ryongwon, Unpo and Pureasan mines, the Anju District Coal Mining Complex, the Kumya Youth Coal Mine, the Komdok Mine, the Ryongyang Mine, the February 8 Manpung Mines and scores of other coal and ore mines.

Many factories of the machine-building industry also fulfilled their plans for the first half year. They are the Mangyongdae Machine Tool Plant, the Mangyongdae Bulldozer Factory, the Pyongyang Elevator Factory, the Munchon Trailing Farm Machine Factory and the Pyongyang Bicycle Factory.

In South Hamgyong Province, the Hamhung Silk Mill, the Hamhung Tire Factory and 46 other central industrial factories and enterprises and 145 local industrial factories overshot the first half-year plans.

Scores of railway stations also have carried out their first half-year or yearly plans. The General Bureau of Land Transport finished its first half-year plan at 107 percent as of May 23.

Reports on the overfulfilment of the first half-year assignments came also from the Pyongyang Railway Administration, the General Bureau of Pharmaceutical Industry, the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the Youth Chemical Complex, the High-Pressure Polyethylene Factory, the Pyongyang Measuring Instrument Factory, the October 30 Factory, the Pyongyang Nonferrous Metal Factory, the Kangso Chemical Factory, the Pyongyang Silk Mill and the Rimyongsu Forestry Station, the River Conservation Department of the Ministry of Land Administration and more than 1,250 local industrial factories.



First half-yearly plans of the national economy have been fulfilled at many factories and enterprises of the country. Photo: The Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works, North Hamgyong Province

New Industrial Establishments Built

During May and June several industrial establishments were newly built in the DPRK.

On May 29 one more 14,000-ton cargo ship "Yombunjin" was launched at the Chongjin Shipyard (N. Hamgyong Province).

In early June, the Haeryong Kraft Paper Mill was built in North Hamgyong Province and put into operation.

The Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory also manufactured a new powerful electric locomotive. The new electric locomotive was built to suit the geographical conditions of the country which has many ragged mountains. It can haul 50 percent more freight than the existing locomotives over steep slopes. The new locomotive was named "Red Flag No.6" by President Kim Il Sung.

A modern wood-fibre board shop was also newly built at the Kilju Veneer Factory in June.

The shop will produce 2.5 million square meters of wood-fibre board by use of various byproducts of the factory, such as sawdust and woodshavings without using timber.

With the construction of the shop, timber 50,000 cubic meters of which is needed to produce this amount of wood-fibre board are serialized at the shop equipped with a 4,000-ton press and other modern machines and installations.

Various kinds of boards for inner decoration of buildings and furniture will be produced with wood-fibre board.

In the DPRK more than 10 modern general building-materials production shops will be built before the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea slated for October.

Among them, the construction of a patterned tile shop of the Pakchung Construction Porcelain Factory, and a stencil paper shop, a bathtub shop, an illuminating apparatus shop, a large-size slate shop and a wood-fibre board shop is nearing completion in various parts.

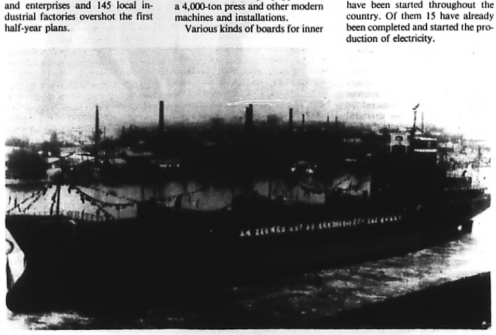
Also progressing apace is the construction of the rolled glass shop which will produce patterned glass, figured glass and frosted glass and of the iron window frame shop and patterned printing shop.

Many power stations are being built, too.

At the construction site of the large Taedonggang Power Station, a huge dam project has now entered the finishing stage and the assembling of the sluice-gate started.

The construction of the Wiwon and Huichon No. 2 power stations is also progressing apace and the construction of the Namgang Power Station will start.

This year 37 more projects than the planned number for one year have been started throughout the country. Of them 15 have already been completed and started the production of electricity.



Newly-launched 14,000-ton cargo ship "Yombunjin" (May 29, 1980, at the Chongjin Shipyard, North Hamgyong Province)

Colombo Resolution

The International Conference for Independence, Solidarity and Security was held in Colombo between May 23 and 25 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Bandung Conference. At the meeting a resolution on Korea was adopted. Follows the resolution:

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The "International Conference for Independence, Solidarity and Security" held in Colombo from May 23 to 25, 1980 on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Bandung Conference,

Expressing deep apprehensions as to the ever growing danger of permanent division and a new war in the Korean Peninsula,

Recognizing that it is due to the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the United States that the Korean question has not been solved by peaceful means despite of the unanimous demand of the Korean people and all the peace-loving peoples of the world,

Specially paying attention to the fact that the present south Korean authorities are suppressing by force the south Korean youths and students and broad sections of people calling for the abolition of the fascist "yusin system" and for the democratization of society and thus, are intensifying new military reactionary attack,

The conference declares as follows:

—The United States must no longer prevent the Korean people from realizing national reunification and she must immediately bring back all the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea, and respond to the negotiation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States for the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

—The struggle of south Korean youth and students and people for freedom and social democracy signifies an explosion of their long standing hatred, dissatisfaction and resentment against the fascist "yusin system" and a just struggle to realize new policy for democracy.

No force can check the present mass struggle of the south Korean youth and students and people demanding democracy, not fascism, and desiring peaceful reunification, not division.

The conference strongly condemns the military suppression of the south Korean youth and students and people by the south Korean authorities and sends support to and solidarity with the south Korean youth and students and people, who are fighting unyieldingly for democracy and peaceful reunification of the country even in harsh suppression.

—The south Korean authorities must draw a lesson from the doom of former dictator and immediately stop the plot for the "two Koreas" and the manoeuvres of threat and suppression of the youth and students and people who are demanding freedom, democracy and peaceful reunification. They must dismantle the fascist "yusin system" which the masses of people do not like, unconditionally lift the "emergency martial law" and release youth and students and all the political prisoners unfairly arrested and imprisoned at once.

—The conference appeals to all the governments, political parties and public organizations and people of all the countries the world over which value freedom, democracy and peace to condemn the south Korean authorities' military suppression of the south Korean youth and students and people and strongly conduct solidarity movements for supporting the Korean people in their struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. **(KCNA)**

Seoul Reporter Account of Chon

S. Korea Will Become Another Iran or Nicaragua

In south Korea, the Chon Du Hwan junta has seized all powers and has begun undisguised moves to set up a long-term "regime". They were saying at the beginning that "the military will disengage itself from politics" when the situation settled, that is, when they finished the job of inheriting the "Pak system without Pak" or the "yusin" system. However, recent moves clearly show that they are aiming to establish a "second yusin system" under Chon Du Hwan. For this purpose, they ha:ve carried out the following measures—the May 17 coup d'etat, armed suppression of Kwangju uprising, establishment of the "special national security committee," announcement of a "political schedule" and a main program of the "martial law command," and the farcical "ouster of illicit money hoarders". There seems to be hardly any prospect for the restoration of democracy. If this situation continues, the south Korean people's anti-fascist democratic struggle will be further intensified. As a result, upheavals like the ones which occurred in Nicaragua and Iran will erupt in south Korea, too, and the U.S. will be ousted from south Korea.

★ ★

Immediately after the bloody suppression of the Kwangju popular uprising, Chon Du Hwan and his caboodles set up a "special national security committee" on May 31. At first they planned to inaugurate the committee simultaneously with the proclamation of full martial law enforcement on the whole of south Korea, but the setting up of the committee was put off for a time in consideration of expected public protests, according to the Tong-A Ilbo dated June 3.

The "special national security committee" is a replica of the "supreme council for national reconstruction" set up by Pak Jung Hi immediately after the May 16, 1961 military coup.

The "special national security committee" is intended to consolidate the political system after the May 17 takeover and to give legal power to Chon Du Hwan. Its establishment means establishment of a military government by Chon Du Hwan.

The "special committee" consists of 25 members: 17 military men and 8 civilians. Its chairman is "president" Choe Gyu Ha. The "special committee" has its standing committee consisting of a secretariat and 13 subcommittees. The members of the standing committee are 31 (19 generals and 12 technocrats) including its chairman Chon Du Hwan. It is easily imagined that the real powers of the "special committee" are concentrated on it. Since Chon Du Hwan, Chong Ho Yong, commander of the airborne special fighting unit, Cha Gyu Hon, president of the Korea Army Academy and Ro Tae U, commander of the capital garrison units are concurrently members of both the "special committee" and the standing committee, they in all likelihood form the backbone of state power.

Political Schedule

In response to the intention of Chon Du Hwan, "president" Choe Gyu Ha on June 12 made public the following "political schedule" in a "special statement": (1) If public order and social stability were restored, the government would normalize campus and political activities, (2) the government would prepare a draft constitution and put it to a national plebiscite by October, (3) and hold an election by next June and transfer power to a new government.

Referring to the "political schedule," "president" Choe Gyu Ha made no mention of the abolition of emergency martial law which is oppressing political activities at present. This shows that their intention to produce a new revision of the "yusin constitution" under emergency martial law, which would be something far from a democratic constitution demanded by the people.

It cannot be expected for the time being that emergency martial law will be abolished early. Instead of releasing political prisoners, Chon Du Hwan and his caboodles are arresting democratic personages in various circles, including 8 journalists and pastor Moon Ik Hwan, and arresting tens of thousands of students and workers, in order to suppress the anti-fascist democratic struggle of the south Korean people. Furthermore, the "national assembly" is still closed and political activities are banned.

Economic Crisis

The present south Korean economic crisis takes the form of an acute depression and a rapid increase in unemployment, inflation and soaring prices, a poor showing of export trade and the deteriorating international balance of payments.

According to the "Bank of Korea," the GNP recorded a minus 1.7 percent growth in the first quarter of this year compared to the corresponding period of last year.

This rapid decline in the economic growth rate is due to soaring oil prices, dwindling domestic demand due to the tight-money policy, inactive export trade, and decrease in industrial and agricultural production.

A number of enterprises in south Korea, large and small, went bankrupt one after another as a result of slackening production, sales declines and capital shortage due to the serious recession and skyrocketing prices. During the first quarter of this year, a total of 208 medium and small enterprises went bankrupt or closed down.

Meanwhile, south Korea's foreign debt, both long-term and short-term (with a repayment term of one year or less) reached 22.5 billion dollars by the end of this April.

Debt-servicing will reach $ 5 billion this year (long-term loans, $2.95 billion and short-term, $2 billion). Therefore, only when south Korea can borrow a total of 7-8 billion dollars, it can manage its economy. (Hanguk Ilbo, May 13) The south Korean authorities asked for 8 billion dollar loans at the 11th meeting of the IECOK held in Paris on June 24 and 25, but the creditor nations were reluctant to supply loans because of south Korea's political instability and economic crisis.

U.S. Support, Anti-Americanism

When Pak Jung Hi appeared on the political stage, there were still some people who had some illusion about him, as he raised such slogans as "Stamping out injustice and corruption" and "New politics." However, Chon Du Hwan is hated by all people.

Although Pak Jung Hi used the words "May 16 military revolution" and this was acceptable to a certain extent, Chon Du Hwan cannot appeal to such a term. Chon Du Hwan is nothing but a second Pak Jung Hi, an oppressor, "yusin" diehard and a strangulator of democracy to the south Korean people.

In spite of this fact, the Carter administration, with its much vaunted "human rights diplomacy", approved these brutalities under the pretext of "priority to security." Washington asked Gen. Wickham, commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, to provide some of his troops to suppress students and citizens. In addition, the U.S. sent two E-3A airborne warning and control planes to Okinawa and the aircraft carriers, Midway and Coral Sea, from the Philippines and Japan to the south Korean waters.

This situation is the same as it was under the Syngman Rhee "regime" and the Pak Jung Hi "regime". The U.S. has consistently sheltered the dictators for more than 30 years.

Anti-Americanism is now growing in south Korea, although it is largely concealed because it is a crime to condemn the U.S. or call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops. Under martial law, no south Korean can express their will freely.

The "National Federation for Democracy and National Unification" on May 26 made public a statement and denounced the U.S., saying:

"Why does the U.S. help Chon kill and wound innocent people? The U.S. should listen to the real cries of citizens and students." This is a cry shared by all the south Korean people.

Strengthened Democratic Forces

The Kwangju popular uprising also showed that the south Korean democratic forces had been expanded and strengthened to a degree unparalleled in the history of south Korea. The number of participants in this uprising swelled to 300,000 on May 21.

This uprising was participated in by people from various circles, including students, citizens, workers and even some policemen.

The Kwangju citizens waged a violent struggle to put an end to the "yusin" rule and to realize democratic government. Armed Kwangju citizens drove away the airborne troops and completely occupied the city. Kwangju citizens defended their city for 10 days from the first attack by martial law troops, which encircled the city in many folds.

As soon as they held the city, they set up autonomous organs such as citizens' committees and committees for democratic struggle and organized self-defense armed organizations including citizens' corps and stubbornly fought against the martial law troops.

Future Outlook

What will become of the situation in south Korea? Contrary to the expectations of the U.S. and Chon Du Hwan, the south Korean people will rise in a struggle again for democracy and reunification. As long as they continue to oppress the south Korean people, a second and a third Kwangju will sooner or later flare up in south Korea, and even an anti-U.S. demonstrations may be held, with the participation of soldiers and policemen.

The Chon Du Hwan junta is now shouting about the "threat of south ward invasion" by concocting spy ship incident and other cases.

The U.S. and the south Korean authorities deploy nuclear weapons 1,000 times the Hiroshima-type bomb in destructive force.

The number of military provocative acts has reached 295,700 since the conclusion of the armistice agreement.

It is clear that these acts are aimed at invading the north.

However, there is no real "threat of southward invasion" from the north and the south Korean people don't desire a new war.

The shah of Iran, Somosa of Nicaragua, Syngman Rhee and Pak Jung Hi went down not because they lacked money, weapons or munitions. Pak Jung Hi was killed by his own confidant.

'Kill All of Us'

(Continued from the previous issue)

On the afternoon of May 25, the situation in Kwangju City was as bad as it could be because of the three-day violent demonstrations staged by students and citizens.

All the official and public buildings, and police offices except the provincial government office were destroyed, and the angry demonstrators set fire to broadcasting stations. Therefore, all the administrative and governmental activities were completely suspended.

The indignation of citizens against the paratroops' atrocities reached its explosion point when they saw the bloody-stained dead bodies of demonstrators slain by army paratroops on May 19.

The demonstrators changed their slogans from political to emotional ones such as "Return the Dead Bodies to the Families!" and "Kill All of Us!" All the city buses were seized by the demonstrators at the major bus stops and the seized buses were used to accommodate the demonstrators at night, while the streets were strewn with the fragments of Molotov cocktails and cartridges.

In this situation, citizens and students were dying and a bloody showdown between the demonstrating crowds and the suppressive martial law forces continued until midnight, May 20.

Today, the crowds started staging demonstrations on the street at 2:30 p.m. when over 500 citizens and students started to crowd into an area around the Sumi Coffee Shop in the Kumnamro district in the center of the city. Heated excitement prevailed among the crowds including high-school students in private clothes and men in their fifties who had found the bloody dead body of Kim An Bu (a 35-year-old worker, 132-22, Wolsa-dong, Western district, Kwangju City) in Haktong, the Western district early in the morning at 6 a.m. They talked about the number of casualties.

Citizens said "We should have gathered here are of the same mind and are determined to fight a decisive battle with the martial law forces." A report that the special army paratroopers had been sent into Kwangju on a mission to kill 70 percent of the Kwangju dwellers, spurred the citizens on to more violent demonstrations.

At the same time, over 600 demonstrators faced the paratroops and started hurling rocks at them on the street in the Taeidong district.

Middle School Boys

At around 3 p.m. over 300 middle school boys who had finished their classes, hurled stones at the soldiers on the street.

At around 3:30 p.m., the streets in the Kumnamro district were filled to overflowing with 5,000 demonstrating citizens, and when army paratroops started to close in gradually, using tear bombs and pepper bombs, to prevent the demonstrators from breaking the encirclement, the crowds started staging a sit-in demonstration. When the soldiers started to remove the sit-in demonstrators, citizens took refuge in the Hyundai Theater in the Chungjangro district while shouting slogans "People, join us," and several thousand citizens joined the demonstration, and repeated advances and retreats in the fighting with army paratroops.

At around 4:50 p.m., the demonstrators gathered in front of the provincial government office from six directions. They hurled rocks and drum cans at army paratroopers, and some demonstrators shouted "Let us die together," carrying iron pipes and kitchen knives.

(Continued on page 5)

An army paratrooper kicks arrested demonstrators on May 19 while he is taking them to a military position during anti-"government" demonstration. (UPI)

Troop Atrocities, Kwangju Massacre

(Continued from page 4)

After that, the six main roads leading to the provincial government office were blocked to traffic heavily by the three to four lines of paratroops and armed soldiers were deployed behind the lines. Therefore, a tense atmosphere was further heightened between the citizens and the paratroops. At around 5:20 p.m., the demonstrating crowds at the entrance of the Chungjangro district formed scrummages and waged a hand-to-hand struggle with the troops near the provincial government office, and a sanguinary collision took place between the demonstrators and the paratroops.

They staged a sit-in demonstration in front of the Taedo Hotel, shouting slogans "Let Chon Du Hwan resign," and sent representatives to the police cordon to deliver their message which asked police to take refuge outside of the city as the demonstrators were resolved to fight it out with the martial law forces at the risk of their lives.

The demonstrators sung songs (a patriotic song and our long cherished desire), waving flags.

Taxi Drivers

At around 6:50 p.m., over 10,000 demonstrators were immensely excited when over 200 taxi drivers, who had gathered in the Mudung Stadium on May 19 to condemn the barbarous atrocities committed by the army paratroopers, started joining the demonstrators, shouting, "Let's take the initiative in the battle with the martial law forces!"

Over 30 taxis led the demonstration with their headlights, while three or four trucks and seven or eight big city buses followed the demonstrators.

When the crowd started staging a demonstration, a young men got on the roof of a city bus and shouted, "Over 300 students of Koryo University are coming to Kwangju to join the Kwangju citizens' uprising," when a great shout of joy arose in the crowd.

At around 6:50 p.m., a city bus (Chonnam 5—No. 3706, the Kwangju Tourist Co.) backed up the citizens who hurled rocks at the army paratroopers, with its headlights, and broke up the lines of soldiers.

At the same time, over 100 soldiers broke the windows of buses to pieces with gun butts, butt plates, and sticks and gave a hard blow to a young man in his twenties who sat on the driver's seat and got into fight with eight young men in their twenties who carried iron pipes.

After a 10-minute battle was over, nine young men with bashed-in faces who were shedding blood and whose heads had been smashed, were heavily beaten by paratroops, and the soldiers dragged out their bodies and left them behind a photo studio.

Though all of them seemed to have fallen unconscious and were like dead men, ten young men of them started to kick the paratroopers and flourish their sticks again. As soon as they countered with sticks and iron pipes, over 500 people who stood at an alley entrance, rushed into the bus together, yelling, and gave hard kicks to the brutal paratroopers.

After the soldiers saw three citizens being treated at the Londong Drugstore, they prevented the citizens from buying medicines and being treated at that drug store while urging the pharmacy to send medicines and other medical supplies to them.

A woman in her forties rushed to the injured and saw blood caked on the street, shouting, "Look at this blood! Are you really national army men?"

Nothing daunted, over 500 citizens, demanding "Return the wounded to us," accepted five young men who had been slightly wounded and had five other young men taken in an ambulance.

At 7:26 p.m., the demonstrating crowds in the Chungjangro district seized a city bus (Chonnam 5—No. 151, the Chon Il Tourist Co.) and broke up the interception line made by riot policemen by running the bus into it.

After 7:30 p.m., the demonstrating crowd in the Kumnamro district joined another group of demonstrators who occupied a bus stop and seized two or three more buses, and approached the interception line, arranging five buses in two rows, taking the initiative in the demonstration, while singing the "Arirang" song.

After the soldiers, overpowered by the demonstrators, retreated from the interception line to the Chon Il Broadcasting Station building, they set up barricades with guard-railings of traffic signals and tried to prevent the demonstrators from approaching the interception line, throwing tear bombs and pepper-fog bombs.

A demonstrator, holding a gun, and other demonstrators aboard a truck they commandeered, enter the provincial office building of Kwangju on May 23. (AP)

Women

However, women who had rushed from the street and buildings, carrying sticks in their hands, threw sticks to the road surface and joined the demonstration. In this way, the demonstrators approached 10 meter ahead of the interception line.

At around 7:45 p.m., the demonstrators made a small bus (Chonnam 7—No. 5259, the Honam Farm) dash into the city hall. At the same time, the voices of demonstrators singing a patriotic song, mingled with the sound of hurling rocks and tear bombs, and screamings, filled the air. The demonstrators with the city buses placed ahead of them, fought with martial law forces while the area near the Chon Il Broadcasting Station in the Kumnamro district was filled with screams and shouts.

The 20-minute bloody showdown left 20 persons injured who were covered with blood, with their cerebral tissues exposed, on the street among several buses, trucks and taxis.

Two young women in their twenties looking like waitresses embraced a man in his thirties with a disfigured face, and wept bitterly. How atrocious the bloody showdown was! This cruelty was clear from the sharp voice of a wireless police operator who called on the paratroopers to send an ambulance immediately to carry the critically wounded people.

From 8:20 p.m., the demonstrators were in a state of temporary lull again. Ten minutes later, they crowded into the street in front of the city hall from six directions, and the demonstrators who rode separately on the captured fire engines, occupied all the bus parking lots and captured city buses, and sounded horns.

At around 8:30 p.m., the demonstrators in the Kumnamro district who placed fire engines in front, sprayed water on the police vans equipped with tear bombs launchers to stop them.

Army Cordons Broken

At the same time, the demonstrators set fire to the M.B.C. building and flames spread quickly. All the broadcasts were interrupted as the demonstrators rushed into the Kwangju B.S. Broadcasting Station and destroyed the broadcasting equipment. Meanwhile, the surrounding interception line was broken up by the demonstrators and the citizens completely occupied the city hall.

The demonstrators in the outside of the city occupied strategic points and drew gasoline from drum cans and set fire to the streets, hurling Molotov cocktails at other buildings. The whole city was in flames and was enveloped in black smoke.

The fire in the MBC building spread to the Pak Jong Gwak Surgery Hospital and the hospital employes made great efforts to carry away impatients on the stretchers. The hospital was thrown into utter confusion. At 5 p.m., when over 6,000 demonstrators made a general attack on the army paratroops who guarded the city hall, all the telephone lines of the city hall were put out of order, and the soldiers raised the blockade without any hesitation.

At around 9:10 p.m., the demonstrators stood in front of the Office of Labor Affairs, set fire to the city buses on the streets and threatened the soldiers who were keeping the interception line in front of the labor office. At around 9:20 p.m., the demonstrators who captured 10 city buses of Kwangju Rapid Transit Co. broke the interception line in front of the Office of Labor Affairs. This showdown left four policemen dead and five policemen injured.

Meanwhile, at 8:30 p.m., the demonstrators in the Pyongduri district started to destroy all the police stations, police boxes, and fire stations in the district one by one.

At around 10:00 p.m., ear-blasting gun reports of M-16 rifles were heard from the outside of the city and light tracers and signal bombs flashed over the city. These showed how serious the situation was.

At around 10:10 p.m., the demonstrating crowd encircled the city hall and started to close in on the interception line.

The office of the provincial governor on the third floor of the city hall was shut and governor Chang Hyong Tae took refuge in an office room on the first floor, and asked for help from the army paratroops.

At around 10:30 p.m., the most cruel bloody showdown between the demonstrators and the special army paratroops occurred on the street in the Tongmyong-dong district.

Outside of the city, many interception lines of paratroops were broken.

A man in his thirties who wore yellow working clothes and was severely beaten and kicked by the paratroopers, died and was carried away to a dugout in the Chongmungan district.

At around 10:30 p.m., the injured students, citizens, and policemen crawled out from many places including the city hall and many citizens broke down from exhaustion. These citizens were taken into ambulances and sent hospitals by the demonstrators.

At around 10:50 p.m., the demonstrators who rushed from behind the Imdong district, with one city bus and five trucks in front, approached the Kumnamro district, armed with hoes and sticks. The demonstrators shouted loudly whenever they staged a demonstration and gun reports echoed throughout the city.

At around 11:05 p.m. when the city hall was about to be occupied by the demonstrators, reports of signal bombs and M-16 rifles were heard from outside the city, and two battalions of special army paratroops were sent again to the area near the city hall.

Though it was over midnight, flames continuously shot up in the city and the demonstrators continued their battle cries. The operators at the city hall were busy receiving last phone calls from official buildings occupied by the demonstrators, including police boxes in the Nongsong-dong district.

(Concluded)

Angry demonstrators set fire on cars on the street in front of the Kwangju Cultural Broadcasting Station building on May 21.

Memoirs of Reinstated Rihwa Girl Pak In Hae

Life in Nook of Society (3)

(Continued from No. 997 issue of The People's Korea)

Late in July, the first instance court trial began. We were delighted to go out after several months confinement in prison. We hoped for a meeting with our friends after a long separation rather than I was tensed in the face of a trial. We all beamed with joy. A jailer made us form a line and tied us together in a row. Then, he tied each of us with blue rope. Ryongchan street, for the first time in a long time, glittered as if it were glazed and looked unreal. I looked at passers-by. They looked like so many dolls.

When I entered the court, I found familiar faces in the front seats. Parents shed tears looking at us bound. I exchanged glances with my dear friends and shared joy with them. As I was prohibited from meeting with people except my closest relatives, I was encouraged when I saw my close friends.

The court hearing continued for two hours. At that time "emergency measure No. 9" had been lifted. The attention of the people was focused on constitutional amendment.

Dominant opinions concerning a new constitution called for a reduction of the power of the president and for withdrawal his right to invoke "emergency measures."

There was a strong view that a new constitution expressly provides for the right of people to resist.

Handbills and mimeographed documents seized on the spot were produced to the court as evidence.

As we pleaded guilty, the prosecutors demanded terms of imprisonment of us. Seven years' imprisonment, and loss of citizenship for 7 years were demanded of one of my friends; 5 years' imprisonment and forfeiture of citizenship for 5 years were demanded of me and several friends; they demanded 3 years' imprisonment and disqualification for the same period from one of my juniors.

At the first instance court trial held one month later we were sentenced to half the terms of imprisonment and disqualification demanded by the prosecution. I was sentenced to 2-year and a half of imprisonment and loss of citizenship for the same period.

In prison I lived with women from various strata past middle age. Through their experiences, I came to vaguely grasp the following points: How can one lead a life worth living for? Why is it important to live a decent life? What is necessary for one to lead a life worth living for?

Selfish people had to live together in a room of 2.8 pyong (one pyong approximates 3.3 square meters), facing each other, whether they liked it or not.

It was hard for them to understand and sympathize with others because they were absorbed in their own thoughts. Animal appetite and instinct dominated there. Prisoners scuffled and weeped every day.

Living like live-in servants, they only wanted to eat and drink sufficiently. No one had a sense of sin. They were nothing but offenders living in a nook of society.

Under these circumstances, it was impossible for them to believe each other. One woman had four children and her husband, a dope addict, feed, and had been picking pockets in the past few years. Later, she flirted with men and abondoned her family. Though she wanted to meet her children, she never thought that she had made a mistake, nor did she want to return to her home.

One woman was dubbed "a pearl necklace." She was taken into custoday for stealing treasures sunk in the sea of Sinan. she put on a pearl necklace on her uniform, and so she got the nickname.

Among the detainees was a housewife who stole five Chinese cabbages at a market. She came to Seoul and lived on the outskirts of the city after dispeding of her farmland in the countryside. She lived by picking up discarded cabbages at a market and eating them. That day she happened to steal Chinese cabbages. At mealtime, she dropped tears, thinking of her family who couldn't even take such meal. There was not so many persons who came to meet her. She had no money deposited with the prison office. She sat beside the toilet where no one would sit. She did cleaning and sweeping jobs.

A woman detained on charges of aiding and abetting suicide was a heroine of a twice-told tale. She attempted to commit suicide with her lover and survived him. There was no electricity yet in her place.

She got married as a second wife at 18 years old. She brought up a son by the former wife and did odd jobs on work sites. Her husband, 20 years older than her, didn't make overtures to her at all. Through a man one year younger than her, with whom she got acquainted on a job site, she came to be aware of her own womanhood for the first time.

As the fact was known to her husband, they decided to commit suicide. Though they drank a poisonous agricultural chemical, the woman alone survived and was detained on charges of "aiding and abetting suicide."

Among our inmates there were three Buddhists. After a roll call in the evening, they spread a straw mat in front of the door, pouring water into a pot and offered a prayer.

They did not chant Sanscrit sutras but prayed in plain language in a sorrowful tune. After praying, they shared water in the pot with each other. They shared water in the pot with their gods in the prison cell where they were deprived of everything. **(To be continued)**

Korean Paintings **"The Flower of Mokran"** **By Pak San Il**

DPRK Girl Runner Wins Gold in 3,000m in Golden Spike of Europe

A DPRK girl runner Kim Ok Son came first at the women's 3,000 metre race in the 20th International "Golden Spike of Europe" Athletic Meets which was held in Czechoslovakia on June 3.

She won the golds in the 1,500

Archers Make Good Showing At Int'l Contests

DPRK archers gave a good account of themselves at the international archery contests held in Hungary on June 14 and 15.

In the junior men's contest, Chang Bok Nam of the DPRK team came first by winning 1,225 points.

Kim Sang Hun came second with 1,215 points. In the junior girls' contest Kim Tae Suk placed second with 1,105 points.

In the men's contest Pak Chol came second with 1,244 points.

The contests were participated in by many archers from the DPRK, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Belgium.

and 3,000 metres events in the Asian Track and Field Meeting of Tokyo (May 31-June 3, 1979, Tokyo) which was attended by around 280 athletes from 23 countries and regions in Asia.

SHORT STORY:

Fellow Travellers (6)

By Kim Byong Hun

(Continued from No. 997 issue of The People's Korea)

"Pa, you shouldn't laugh at me! Among my classmates of the senior high there was hardly anyone who wanted to remain behind and work in our native village. Some wanted to go to university, some to factory, to pursue what they had dreamed of and wanted always.

They said—there was little chance in the village on the roof of our country. I was the same at the beginning. I thought that too! Then in my second year, our class had a get-together with Grandpa Pak in the village. We wanted to hear about the landlord from him. You see, a landlord is something that we have never seen.

"I still remember how the Grandpa started. He said: "Well, believe it or not, my forefathers and your forefathers lived and died in this out-of-the way village not knowing the taste of rice and fish." Then he said if there was any one who had a bowl of rice and a small fish, it was the pride of his life. He said the heartless landlord in the deep mountain took away almost everything from the farmers. The farmers worked and upturned the stony fields, turning them into arable land. But the landlord would not leave them even one potato, so the people simply did not have enough even to make gruel. Grandpa said he himself was a servant to a landlord. One day he got so hungry he began to search for something to eat. He found a few beans in the cow feed. So he picked up the beans and cleaned them. Then he boiled and ate them. He said it had happened thirty years ago. But he said he'd never forget it. As a matter of fact, he told the story with tears..."

There was a little pause in her narration—she looked so serious and bitter.

"After that get-together we, my classmates and I, reviewed what we had been thinking of. Up to then, we had thought little of our village. It was a village hidden deep in the mountains where there was little hope for young people. But now how do matters stand? Under the bright sun of the Party something new—yes, something new, is sprouting in our village. Our villagers are raising corn, potatoes, wild fruits, vegetables, and so forth for the country. The Party is sending us enough rice—something our forefathers had yearned so much for but never got! From when I was a kid, I had always dreamed crossing over those towering ranges that surrounded our village. I wished when I grew up I'd have wings and fly over the ranges to the big, thriving cities or to the giant factories. But this dream of mine had begun to crack. I said to myself, now the Party is doing everything for the people on the roof of Korea so they may lead a happy life. Yet, the younger ones—sons and daughters of this village—instead of making their village a better place shake the dust from their feet and leave. Then what will happen to our village? Who is going to turn it into a good place to live in? Since ours is a remote place, it cannot be helped if our village is a bit later than others in becoming a paradise...One night I made up my mind and jotted down my resolve. I wrote: I will greet the dawn of communism in my village!"

Now the girl was flaming. And how identical her dreams were with mine. I, too, as the Party teaches, following the beacon of the Party, had made a resolve to open the gate to communism for our village and its people—the remotest and most backward village. Yes. I was to stand at the forefront with the people in step with the rapidly developing fatherland. This has been my life-long wish. This has been the task assigned to me, a communist. Then, what a good travelling companion this girl is!

"You're absolutely right, Myong Suk!"

I wanted to find better words to praise her noble heart, but no eloquent phases came to me. Myong Suk answered.

"Of course, Pa!"

She went on:

"Then I began to think what I should do for my village. Yes, I pondered over this a lot. Then one day the teacher talked about fresh water fish breeding in the biology class. An idea flashed across my mind. Perhaps I should do that. I thought how wonderful it would be, if I grew fish and let the village people have a taste of fresh fish morning and evening.

"I got very excited as I thought about this. All day long I was building air castles. I remember very little about what the instructor had said. At any rate, from then on, I began to study seriously fish breeding. In summer vacation I went up to Samdung to study fish culture for a month...

"I kept telling myself: I chose to remain in the village and build communism. But even before I see a socialist paradise, I almost gave up what I started out to do. That night I went up the hill behind the house and reviewed the whole thing. I felt ashamed. I had shed tears over trifles... In the end, I got angry at myself and rose to my feet. In the distance I could see the brightly-lit village that seemed to be happy. I could see things in the true light at long last.

"Yes. I got angry with myself and began to run towards the village with my fists clenched."

(To be continued)

Do You Know? Pyongyang Bell

The Pyongyang bell is in its house beside the Taedong gate (east gate of the old Pyongyang castle on the bank of the Taedong-gang River) in Pyongyang.

At the beginning it was hung from the ceiling of the loft of the gate. In 1714, when the north fort was rebuilt on Moran Hill, the bell was moved to the north watchtower of the fort. Later fire broke it and in 1726 a new bell was cast. It is the Pyongyang bell preserved up to now.

The bell is 3.1 metres high its mouth 1.6 metres wide and its weight 13,513 kilograms. It was made of various alloyed metals. So its chime is solemn, sweet and resonant.

There are pictures, figures and clouds sculptured in relief on its outside surface which symbolize strength and courage. It also bears an inscription which mentions why it was made.

The bell is beautiful and its suspender is shaped like two imaginary dragons which have coiled themselves up. This delicate and lovely sculpture of dragons is of high artistic value. It is a typical work which shows the casting art of the Korean ancestors at the time.

The Pyongyang bell was closely connected with the Pyongyangites in their daily life. It was chimed at four a.m. and at ten p.m. to open and close six gates of the Pyongyang castle simultaneously. It was also sounded on great happy occasions or in warning against flood, fire or other calamities and against foreign aggression.

But the bell had ceased to ring for nearly half a century due to the Japan's policy of wiping out national culture until it solemnly sounded through the whole land after the country's liberation.

Thus, the Pyongyang bell was used to ring in solemnly every New Year after liberation.

Korean Cultural History:

Literature, Music, Dance of Three-Kingdom Period (18)

(Continued from No. 997 issue of The People's Korea)

Literature during the three kingdom period shows the beginnings of epos in Korea. Achievements in this period played an important role in the development of literature in the middle ages. They were directly inherited by unified Silla and Palhae.

Koguryo literature, the most outstanding in the three-kingdom period, had an important influence upon the other kingdoms. In Koguryo, legends, created by people, and epos were developed from the beginning.

Among the epos were "Ryugi," chronicles in prose edited in earlier times, and an epitaph inscribed on the tombstone of King Kwanggeto erected in 414. Inheriting the tradition of Kochoson, ancient Korea, poems also developed in the early period of Koguryo.

"Yuuchungmun"—a poem believed to have been sent to the general of Sui aggressors in 612 by General Ulchi Mun Dok who played an important role in repulsing the Sui aggressor forces—contains the intention of the general to persuade the Sui general to withdraw, by displaying the mettle of the Koguryo people.

The Koguryo people finally beat the Sui aggressor forces.

Many legends and ballads were also produced. They were represented by the "Chumong legend" (the birthmyth of the nation) and "Ondal", legend of a hero.

Some of them are recorded in Samguk-sagi (History of the Three Kingdoms) and Samguk-yusa (Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms). Some were fictionalized in the period of the Li dynasty.

"Ondal," the legend of a hero, was recorded in a series of biographies in Samguk-sagi. The story was:

Ondal, born as the son of a poor farmer, by chance married a princess of King Pyongkang (559-590). He bravely fought for the defence of Koguryo and distinguished himself.

This legend was popular for a long time among the people because of its message—unity of the common people and the aristocrats and their love for the homeland were portrayed. Even today, every Korean knows this legend.

In Paekche, influenced by Koguryo, epos, legends and ballads developed. Many were recorded in Samguk-sagi and Samguk-yusa. Among the famous ballads are "Tanunsan-ka"—a ballad about a wife whose husband was forcibly taken away by the rulers and who sings her sorrows, and "Chiisan-ka", a ballad about a woman who defended her constancy by killing herself when a king attempted to violate her. The words of this ballad are now lost. The most representative extant ballad is "Chongupsa". This is a song about a wife concerned about her husband, who goes on a peddling tour and doesn't return home at night.

This ballad was written in the Paekche period and was told from generation to generation. It was widely sung in the Koryo period. It was recorded in the Li dynasty. This is the only ballad of Paekche whose original remains at present.

Silla literature was greatly influenced by Koguryo and Paekche.

Like Koguryo legends, Silla legends are represented by the myth about the birth of the nation—the "legend of Pakhyokhosae." This is a story of how Silla was founded when the 6 villages of Chinhan were united by the Han tribes in the southern part in the Kochoson period. Other legends are recorded in Samguk-sagi and Samguk-yusa.

Though influenced by Koguryo and Paekche, Silla developed its originality in literature. It was typified by the recording of ballads by "Hyangchal-pob," the original method of writing developed in Silla.

A ballad recorded by this method is called "Hyang-ka" or a "Native Song." Chinese characters are used as phonetic symbols to record the sound values of the Korean language.

A fairly large number of "Hyangka" were written. Among them, only three remain in their original forms. They are "Sodongyo," "Pungyo" and "Haesong-ka".

A tale on "Sodongyo" is recorded in Samguk-sagi. Sodong (who later became a king of Paekche—600-641) lived with his mother in poverty. One day he heard that Princess Sonhwa of King Chinpyong of Silla (579-632) was a great beauty. In order to take her to wife, he taught "Sodongyo" to children playing near the castle and made them sing that song. This song soon became widespread in the city (Kyongju) and the king came to know about it. The king was angered by Sonhwa's unchastity and expelled her. Sodong wooed the expelled Princess Sonhwa and finally married her. The "Sodongyo" song runs thus:

"Princess Sonhwa married him in secret,

Visits Sodong's home and embraces him every night."

"Haesong-ka" sings of the struggle against the Japanese aggressors and of the joy of victory. "Punyo" sings about hateful forced labor imposed upon the people by the rulers and their hatred for them. Both of them were popular among the Silla people.

Pictures showing musicians playing music were found on the frescoes of Koguryo tombs, indicating that the Korean nation had since ancient times developed music in a diverse way by expressing in songs and with musical instruments their delicate feelings and experiences in their living and productive activities.

Varied musical instruments are found on the frescoes. Already in the 4th century, Koguryo used 22 kinds of instruments. This is shown by the tomb murals of that time, including the mural painting of a grand procession in Anak tomb No. 3, in which 36 wind, stringed and percussion instruments of 12 kinds are painted. The fact that nearly half of some 250 participants in the procession drawn in the abovementioned mural are musicians, bears witness to a high level of musical development in Koguryo.

Twentyone kinds of musical instruments were confirmed on other frescoes. Since the period of ancient Korea, such diverse musical instruments had been produced and widely used thanks to the positive musical activities of the people.

According to records, some 30 kinds of musical instruments were played in varied performances such as solos, ensembles, court dances and other forms of musical performances.

In Koguryo court dances and music made progress. Samguk-sagi writes about an ensemble orchestra consisting of 17 musical instruments based on a proper distribution of wind and string instruments.

Detailed information is not available on musical instruments in Paekche. There is a record on a chamber orchestra, consisting of cheng, a kind of 13-stringed musical instrument, flutes, topipiri, a kind of flute, kongfu, a stringed instrument similar to a harp. Kongfu was widely used and was called "Paekche-gum."

According to Samguk-sagi, a brass band gave a musical performance in 238. In "Koryo-sa", history of Koryo, Paekche ballads are found.

Wang San Ak is a Koguryo musician from the latter period of the 3rd century to the beginning of the 4th century.

Wang San Ak was the first to play a kind of harp with seven strings, which was imported from Chinguk.

Uruk invented Kayagum in the 6th century and composed 12 pieces of music with it. He was one of the three Korean master musicians. He was originally a musician of Kaya. As riots occurred in Kaya, he left Kaya and moved to Silla. When he moved to Silla, he brought Kayagum, which is now a national musical instrument of 12 strings.

Koguryo dances are characterised by their elegant, delicate, yet dynamic rhythms. They were much more varied in kind and form than the dances in the neighbouring countries in those days.

There were solo, duet and group dances in kind and mask, sword, spear, drum and other dances in form. What is striking is that all the Koguryo dances—solo, duet and group—are featured by dynamic action and rhythm expressing the martial spirit of the brave and valorous Koguryo people. Dancers never failed to carry swords, spears, drums or the like.

A mural painting in the corridor of the Ssangyoung mound in Ryonggang county gives a vivid portrayal of the vigorous rhythm of a man dancing to the beating of a drum with a spear in his hand. (About 60 men and women statues were depicted on the walls of the corridor of the Ssangyoung mound.)

A dance of this style can be seen in the mural of hunting in the Yaksuri tomb. It is a duet. Two male dancers accompanied by three instrument players follow 11 horsemen with bows and arrows drawn in the right part of the picture. They are dancing to the tune of a big horn and a drum, orie jerking forward and the other leaning his body slightly to the right with his legs apart.

Trio dances can be seen in the murals of Anak tomb No. 3 and some other tombs. The dances of this sort full of militant spirit are performed by manfolks, without exception, who, with swords, spears or drums, represent their brave and unrestrained lifestyle, repulsing the enemy or hunting animals.

Kayagum, a famed traditional instrument with 12 strings

Dancers drawn on the mural of the Muyong mound, Tsian, China

A solo dance can be seen on the eastern wall of the front chamber in Anak tomb No. 3. There a masked man is seen dancing in the room to the rhythm of kinjo (long flute), wanham and komungo played by three musicians. His arms are spread a little in the form of hand clapping and his legs bent in a rhythmical movement. His deportment is gentle and graceful.

Duets are found in the murals of tomb No. 12 in the Tungkou and other tombs, and a mixed trio in the mural of tomb No. 10 in Kosandong. The mixed trio shows three male and female dancers pirouetting with their arms stretched. It well embodies the special features of the movement and rhythm of Korean dances in which the arms are used more than the legs.

One can see many dancers in the Muyong mound of a Koguryo tomb. It presents a scene of an open-air court music and dance performance by a solo dancer, five other dancers, seven singers, and a musician playing wanham in the presence of a horseman accompanied by his servants. The five dancers—one male and four females—are all in showy dancing dresses with a wide neck and long sleeves. They are making the same gesture with the solo dancer above, with their long sleeves waving behind.

These lyrical dances of gentle movements and graceful rythmns harmonize well with beautiful and soft dance music.

Koguryo dances with an elegant and dynamic rhythm not only played an important role in developing model patterns of Korean dancing but also greatly helped develop dances in the three kingdoms and their neighbouring countries.

(To be continued)

News Dispatch From Pyongyang

May 2

- An agreement on exchange of information and mutual cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the News Agency of New Nicaragua was singed in Managua, Nicaragua.
- Michael Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica, met Rim Gi Taek, ambassador of the DPRK to Jamaica. Prime Minister highly appraised the achievements made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and declared that the Jamaican people would continue to support the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

May 3

- Mathieu Kerekou, President of the People's Republic of Benin, met the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Il Dae, Chairman of the Education Commission. The president said that the Benin government and people fully support the national reunification policy advanced by the DPRK President and the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the country, expressing satisfaction over the fact that the relations between Korea and Benin are developing favourably.

May 6

- Desire Rakotoarijaona, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and Prime Minister of the government met the delegation of the WPK headed by Chong Jung Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, on a visit to Madagascar.
- A friendship visiting group of the WPK headed by Hong Song Ryong left Pyongyang by plane for China.
- A delegation of the WPK headed by Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the CC of the WPK left Pyongyang by plane on a trip to Latin American countries.
- Metal industry delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yun Hyok left Pyongyang for Romania.

May 7

- A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Bong Ju left Pyongyang for a visit to the Soviet Union.

May 9

- Raj Krishna Manucha, newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang, by train.
- A delegation of the Australia-Democratic People's Republic of Korea Committee headed by J. Ellis, vice-Chairman of the Australia-DPRK Committee, arrived in Pyongyang by train.
- A mining delegation of Burma led by U Myo Myint, Deputy Minister of Mines of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- Denis Sassou Nguessou, President of the People's Republic of the Congo, met the delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by roving ambassador Kim Dal Guk on a visit to the Congo. The president said that he would make positive efforts to further expand and develop the friendly relations between the Congo and Korea, stressing the Congolese Workers' Party and Government will invariably and actively support as ever the just struggle of the WPK and the DPRK government to force the U.S. troops out of south Korea and reunify the country peacefully.

May 10

- Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, Chairman of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola Workers' Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, met the government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Il Dae, Chairman of the Education Commission, visiting Angola. Angola President expressed satisfaction over the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Angola and Korea and declared that the Angolan people would invariably support the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. **(KCNA)**

Editorial

People's Korea Marks 1,000th Issue

The People's Korea has recorded the 1,000 issues as a result of publication of the current issue—which came in January, 1961, as a foreign organ of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Expressing our whole-hearted thanks to readers for loving the newspaper, we are very happy to circulate the 1,000th issue to you.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The Korean revolution is part of the world revolution and the struggle of our people for national reunification is a link in the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of worldwide scale. Therefore, to strengthen the international revolutionary forces and cement solidarity with them is an important guarantee for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. It is very important for us to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, all the more so because we are standing face to face with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world imperialism."

The People's Korea was issued to consolidate the international solidarity with the peace-loving people of the world engaged in the anti-U. S. struggle and to gain more supporters for the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. It is circulated in over 150 countries in five continents.

The People's Korea has informed the readers all over the world of the great Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung, developments in divided Korea, the socialist construction in the DPRK and the like.

A large number of friends, studying the Juche idea, are giving active support to the Korean people engaged in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification, waging vigorous struggle for freedom and democracy under the uplifted banner of independence. This is greatly encouraging us.

Korea remains divided for 35 years owing to the divisive maneuvers of the U.S. who aggravates the tension in the Korean Peninsula.

The voice of the south Korean people became more loudly in demanding the restoration of democracy after dictator Pak Jung Hi was shot to death on October 26 last year. Today Chon Du Hwan perpetrates the bloodshed of the people in stead of the slain dictator. Chon Du Hwan outnumbers Pak Jung Hi in the barbaric crack-down on the people.

The Chon Du Hwan military group is perpetrating the provocative maneuvers against the DPRK with the active backing of the Washington authorities, beating drums about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion from the north" in an effort to avert elsewhere the attention of the people.

The People's Korea should play more role as a revolutionary newspaper when people the world over pay attention to the development in south Korea.

The peace in the world and particularly Asia is unthinkable apart from the peaceful reunification of Korea, a national supreme aspiration which cannot be settloed without delay.

The presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea constitutes a main obstacle to Korean reunification and the root source of misery and hardship of the Korean people.

The progrssive people of the world are roundly denouncing the U.S. which stations its troops kin south Korea.

The 1,000th issue encourages us to make much more effort to make a contribution to the realization of the reunification of Korea and peace and freedom in the world.

We, editors of the People's Korea, hope that the readers will continue to give active support and encouratement to the Korean people engaged in their struggle for the reunification.

Long live unity and cohesion of the peace-loving people of the world!

U.S. Scholar Reassesses Korean War Origins

The United States and the Syngman Rhee junta were bent on beating drum about the fictitious "surprising attack from the north" when they triggered the Korean War on June 25, 1950.

Their fictitious propaganda has been exposed to the whole world—the U.S. diplomatic experts also disclose that Washington and Seoul first made a surprising attack on Pyongyang.

Joyce and Gabriel Kolko, experts on the U.S. diplomatic policy, stressed the following matters on Korean War in the part of "Korea: From Civil War to Global Crisis" in their joint work "The Limits of Power: The World and United States Foreign Policy, 1945-54" published in 1972. Excerpts:

RHEE CALLS FOR ARMED REUNIFICATION

By the spring of 1950 United States foreign policy had reached an impasse—in Europe, in Asia, in military and economic policy.

The crisis that arose in Korea in June 1950 therefore was but one aspect of America's international vision, interacting with that world view, reflecting it but also helping to shape it.

Washington fully understood the immense implication of the Russian atomic bomb explosion in August 1949.

In Asia, however, the United States antagonized a crisis.

The China debacle did not prevent Washington from energetically blocking Communist China's admission to the UN and the United States determined now to consolidate Japan's role as an ally and balance to Asia's Left by signing a peace treaty with it.

The Americans also revolved to aid the French struggle against the Vietminh. What was most significant about American policy at this time was not that it was vague, but that it was open-ended.

The question of Asia was far more an affair of Europe and the Third World in the largest sense. As a constant premise, the key formulators of United States diplomatic and military strategy always comprehended the economic interdependence between the United States and the Third World.

"It is hard to see how both the U.S. and Europe can fully utilize their industrial capacity unless they can obtain expanding markets in 'third areas,'" one group of top-level economic advisers and big businessmen concluded in early June 1950.

To say that the United States entertained grave reservations toward the Rhee dictatorship, or that it did not regard Korean affairs as the central problem of global diplomacy, is not to conclude that it was ready to abandon the corrupt regime; quite the contrary was the case. Rhee was a small-scale Chiang, no more viable.

Certain it was, as Time reported in June, that Rhee had arrested twenty-two conservative National Assembly opponents, brutally tortured them.

By September, 1949, according to official data, there were 36,000 political prisoners in south Korea. For the scale and frequency of the peasant-based guerilla activity grew in 1949 with Rhee's repression, and by the end of the year, the north Koreans claimed, there were 90,000 guerillas fighting in the south. Seoul, for its part, claimed killing 19,000 enemies in the south's border regions.

During October and November 1949 Rhee reiterated their usual threats to reunify the country by force.

Rhee did not confine himself to Korean affairs, however, but in May 1949 had attempted to organize a Pacific equivalent to NATO.

For south Korea during the first months of 1950 was in a stage of internal economic and political decay unprecedented in Rhee's years of misrule.

The price of rice tripled in the five months after December 1949, taxes were still collected on a voluntary basis, the national budget was in chaos and being raided as United States foreign aid was channeled into private rackets—in brief, south Korea was a miniature of China three years earlier.

In any event, Acheson argued more pragmatically, without $150 million aid "...the whole situation in Korea will collapse and Korea will fall into the Communist area."

The May 30 elections represented a major but not decisive defeat for Rhee and opened what was certain to become a long period of internal political chaos. Eighty-six percent of the eligible voters gave Rhee's party and its fronts only 67 of 210 seats and while the melange of independents elected reflected all sorts of ideologies and interests, chiefly on the Right, they were united in their hostility to Rhee, and probably a majority desired cautiously to open unification negotiations with the north Koreans.

Pyongyang sent three representatives across the parallel to deliver the unity proposal to all the southern parties save Rhee's, and they were immediately arrested and forced to broadcast falsified recantations to the north. During these same months of internal political and economic disorder Rhee continued to beat the drums for increased armanents.

MILITARY BUILD-UP BETWEEN MAR. 1949, MAY 1950

By March 1949, midst active recruiting, the south Korean army had grown to 65,000, the coast guard to 4,000, the police to 54,000—for a total of 114,000.

When the last United States occupation forces evacuated Korea in June 1949 they left behind $110 million in arms, including 100,000 small arms with an immense quantity of ammunition, 2,000 rocket launchers with ammunition, a large number of 105-mm howitzers, 20 training airplanes, 19 light naval craft, and the like—a quantity of arms that permitted a lange expansion of south Korean military power, and a less defensive capacity. Also, 482 United States officers and men remained to teach them how to use this equipment.

Rhee filled in his ranks even as he made yet greater plans, and from 114,000 men in March 1949 his armed forces jumped to 151,000 by May 1950 and an additional 3,000 before June 25.

The north Korean military build-up was more a response to the military imbalance of power that Rhee and the United States had created during 1949 and 1950, the aggressive declarations of Seoul, and the possibility of further military growth in the south. Its military build-up was designed mainly to restore military equilibrium in the region.

By June 25 their total military force had been increased to 135,000 men, including 78,000 in seven infantry divisions, for a total military force somewhat smaller than that of south Korea.

The head of the 500-man United States Military Aid Team in Korea, Brigadier General William L. Roberts, on May 28 denied that such a build-up was taking place and expressed supreme confidence in the superior fighting abilities of Rhee's army. In any event, large-scale border fighting was a standard aspect of the Korean civil war, and Washington, for the most part, shared Roberts' belief that the south Korean army was good enough for defense, and that better equipped it would itself move northward to ignite a yet larger conflict.

The north Korean army reportedly moved across the 38th parallel, but it was raining at the time and almost certain to continue, and their relatively superior air power and tank force were seriously immobilized from the outset.

An offensive against all of south Korea would have required a total mobilization of all of north Korea's army—about half was thrown into the attack—and equipment.

With this disposition Dulles left for Korea, accompanied by an old friend, William R. Mathews of the Arizona Daily Star. There the two men toured the 38th parallel, receiving optimistic reports on the fighting ability of the ROK army and the infallibility of American intelligence. On June 18 Dulles delivered a speech to the opening session of the National Assembly that had been approved and strengthened in Washington by Paul Nitze, head of policy planning in the State Department, and Dean Rusk, the Assistant Secretary of State. The speech was not merely a denunciation of the north Koreans.

Mathews told Dulles of all this immediately and warned that "...within months we are going to have a couple of hot potatoes in our hands." In fact, Dulles and MacArthur quickly reached a meeting of minds on the need to hold Formosa and maintain United States bases in Japan after the peace treaty.

Neither had any intention of abandoning American interests in Asia, Korea included, and Korea was as good as any place to express this aggregate concern for the vast region.

This shows how the Korean War broke out and the entire, almost the entire Korean Peninsula is just a terrible mess. Everything is destroyed. There is nothing standing worthy of the name. The United States had so far failed to impose its will on poor Asian nations with the determination to resist. At the end of 1952, and for well over another decade, virtually all of Washington could not comprehend the historic significance of this monumental event to the limits of American power in the world.

Both in its cynicism, destructiveness, and illusion, the Korean War was an introduction to what was later to become the most sustained crisis of the modern American experience—Vietnam.

Press Comments

Angola

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) on June 8 carried commentaries which strongly denounced the south African racists for having intruded into various areas of Angola by mobilizing armed forces and killed a large number of peaceable inhabitants and robbed them of their properties.

It points out: The barbarous armed provocation of the south African racists is a flagrant violation of the independence and sovereignty of Angola and a grave threat to peace and security in southern Africa.

The Korean people sternly denounce their aggressive acts against Angola and express firm solidarity with the just cause of the Angolan people who are courageously struggling for the defence of the sovereignty and revolutionary gains of the country.

The commentary further says:

Through military provocations against Angola, the South African racists try to prevent her from supporting the liberation struggle of the Namibian people, while causing confusions in the building of a new society in this country.

Zimbabwe

Rodong Sinmun on June 7 carried articles supporting the policy of "Africanisation" of cadres recently put forward by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert G. Mugabe.

A signed article of Rodong Sinmun says that this policy is a revolutionary step to reorganise the old colonial ruling machine and develop and strengthen it into a genuine people's power organ.

This, the article notes, is a just step reflecting the ardent desire and will of the Zimbabwean people who had been oppressed and maltreated by the white racists for a long time and will greatly encourage them to display a high sense of responsibility and creative ingenuity in the building of a new society as genuine masters of the country, firmly seizing power in their hands.

The article captioned "Just Step of Zimbabwean People to Build Independent and Sovereign State" goes on:

The Zimbabwean people who have won national liberation and genuine independence through their protracted heroic armed struggle are now engaged in a worthwhile struggle to liquidate the survivals of colonialism in all fields, political, economic and cultural, develop the country along an independent line and build a new society.

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